Exercises 12.6

Matching Equations with Surfaces

In Exercises 1–12, match the equation with the surface it defines. Also, identify each surface by type (paraboloid, ellipsoid, etc.). The surfaces are labeled (a)–(l).

1. $x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 10$

2. $z^2 + 4y^2 - 4x^2 = 4$

3. $9y^2 + z^2 = 16$

4. $y^2 + z^2 = x^2$

5. $x = y^2 - z^2$

6. $x = -y^2 - z^2$

7. $x^2 + 2z^2 = 8$

8. $z^2 + x^2 - y^2 = 1$

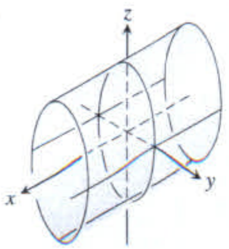
9. $x = z^2 - y^2$

10. $z = -4x^2 - y^2$

11. $x^2 + 4z^2 = y^2$

12. $9x^2 + 4y^2 + 2z^2 = 36$

a.



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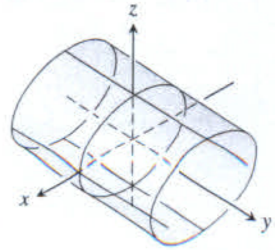

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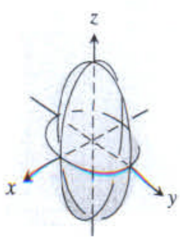

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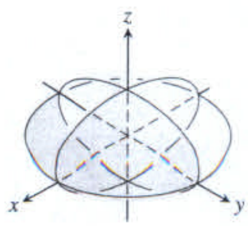
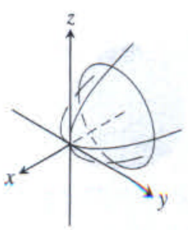


e.



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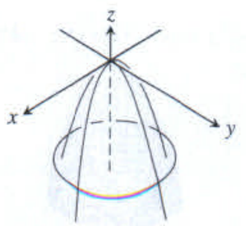
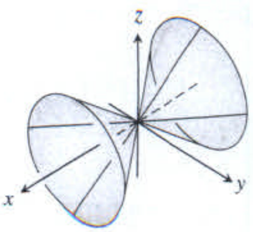
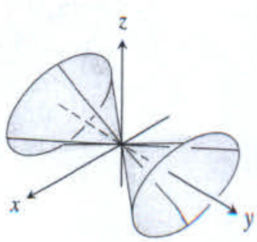


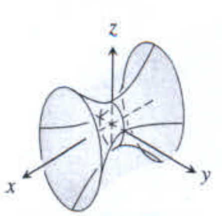
g.



h.



i.



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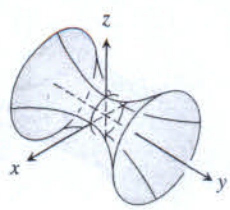

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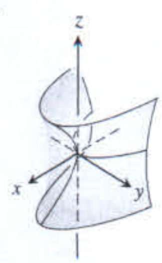
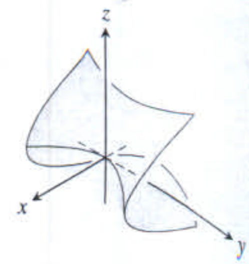


l.



Drawing

Sketch the surfaces in Exercises 13–44.

CYLINDERS

13. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

14. $z = y^2 - 1$

15. $x^2 + 4z^2 = 16$

16. $4x^2 + y^2 = 36$

ELLIPSOIDS

17. $9x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$

18. $4x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 16$

19. $4x^2 + 9y^2 + 4z^2 = 36$

20. $9x^2 + 4y^2 + 36z^2 = 36$

PARABOLOIDS AND CONES

21. $z = x^2 + 4y^2$

22. $z = 8 - x^2 - y^2$

23. $x = 4 - 4y^2 - z^2$

24. $y = 1 - x^2 - z^2$

25. $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$

26. $4x^2 + 9z^2 = 9y^2$

HYPERBOLOIDS

27. $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$

28. $y^2 + z^2 - x^2 = 1$

29. $z^2 - x^2 - y^2 = 1$

30. $(y^2/4) - (x^2/4) - z^2 = 1$

HYPERBOLIC PARABOLOIDS

31. $y^2 - x^2 = z$

32. $x^2 - y^2 = z$

ASSORTED

33. $z = 1 + y^2 - x^2$

34. $4x^2 + 4y^2 = z^2$

35. $y = -(x^2 + z^2)$

36. $16x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$

37. $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 4$

38. $x^2 + z^2 = y$

39. $x^2 + z^2 = 1$

40. $16y^2 + 9z^2 = 4x^2$

41. $z = -(x^2 + y^2)$

42. $y^2 - x^2 - z^2 = 1$

43. $4y^2 + z^2 - 4x^2 = 4$

44. $x^2 + y^2 = z$

Theory and Examples

45. a. Express the area A of the cross-section cut from the ellipsoid

$$x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} = 1$$

by the plane $z = c$ as a function of c. (The area of an ellipse with semiaxes a and b is πab.)

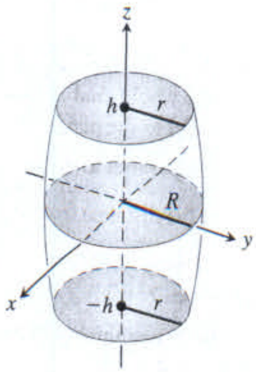
b. Use slices perpendicular to the z-axis to find the volume of the ellipsoid in part (a).

c. Now find the volume of the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

Does your formula give the volume of a sphere of radius a if $a = b = c$?

46. The barrel shown here is shaped like an ellipsoid with equal pieces cut from the ends by planes perpendicular to the z-axis. The cross-sections perpendicular to the z-axis are circular. The barrel is $2h$ units high, its midsection radius is R, and its end radii are both r. Find a formula for the barrel's volume. Then check two things. First, suppose the sides of the barrel are straightened to turn the barrel into a cylinder of radius R and height $2h$. Does your formula give the cylinder's volume? Second, suppose $r = 0$ and $h = R$ so the barrel is a sphere. Does your formula give the sphere's volume?



47. Show that the volume of the segment cut from the paraboloid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}$$

by the plane $z = h$ equals half the segment's base times its altitude.

48. **a.** Find the volume of the solid bounded by the hyperboloid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

and the planes $z = 0$ and $z = h$, $h > 0$.

b. Express your answer in part (a) in terms of h and the areas A_0 and A_h of the regions cut by the hyperboloid from the planes $z = 0$ and $z = h$.

c. Show that the volume in part (a) is also given by the formula

$$V = \frac{h}{6}(A_0 + 4A_m + A_h),$$

where A_m is the area of the region cut by the hyperboloid from the plane $z = h/2$.

Viewing Surfaces

T Plot the surfaces in Exercises 49–52 over the indicated domains. If you can, rotate the surface into different viewing positions.

49. $z = y^2, \quad -2 \le x \le 2, \quad -0.5 \le y \le 2$

50. $z = 1 - y^2, \quad -2 \le x \le 2, \quad -2 \le y \le 2$

51. $z = x^2 + y^2, \quad -3 \le x \le 3, \quad -3 \le y \le 3$

52. $z = x^2 + 2y^2$ over

- **a.** $-3 \le x \le 3, \quad -3 \le y \le 3$
- **b.** $-1 \le x \le 1, \quad -2 \le y \le 3$
- **c.** $-2 \le x \le 2, \quad -2 \le y \le 2$
- **d.** $-2 \le x \le 2, \quad -1 \le y \le 1$

COMPUTER EXPLORATIONS

Use a CAS to plot the surfaces in Exercises 53–58. Identify the type of quadric surface from your graph.

53. $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{36} = 1 - \frac{z^2}{25}$

54. $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{9} = 1 - \frac{y^2}{16}$

55. $5x^2 = z^2 - 3y^2$

56. $\frac{y^2}{16} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{9} + z$

57. $\frac{x^2}{9} - 1 = \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{z^2}{2}$

58. $y - \sqrt{4 - z^2} = 0$

Chapter 12 Questions to Guide Your Review

1. When do directed line segments in the plane represent the same vector?
2. How are vectors added and subtracted geometrically? Algebraically?
3. How do you find a vector's magnitude and direction?
4. If a vector is multiplied by a positive scalar, how is the result related to the original vector? What if the scalar is zero? Negative?
5. Define the *dot product* (*scalar product*) of two vectors. Which algebraic laws are satisfied by dot products? Give examples. When is the dot product of two vectors equal to zero?
6. What geometric interpretation does the dot product have? Give examples.
7. What is the vector projection of a vector **u** onto a vector **v**? Give an example of a useful application of a vector projection.
8. Define the *cross product* (*vector product*) of two vectors. Which algebraic laws are satisfied by cross products, and which are not? Give examples. When is the cross product of two vectors equal to zero?
9. What geometric or physical interpretations do cross products have? Give examples.
10. What is the determinant formula for calculating the cross product of two vectors relative to the Cartesian **i**, **j**, **k**-coordinate system? Use it in an example.
11. How do you find equations for lines, line segments, and planes in space? Give examples. Can you express a line in space by a single equation? A plane?
12. How do you find the distance from a point to a line in space? From a point to a plane? Give examples.
13. What are box products? What significance do they have? How are they evaluated? Give an example.
14. How do you find equations for spheres in space? Give examples.
15. How do you find the intersection of two lines in space? A line and a plane? Two planes? Give examples.
16. What is a cylinder? Give examples of equations that define cylinders in Cartesian coordinates.
17. What are quadric surfaces? Give examples of different kinds of ellipsoids, paraboloids, cones, and hyperboloids (equations and sketches).